



Overview of Advanced Characterization within the Powertrain Materials Core Program*

*Thrust 4A under the Powertrain Materials Core Program (PMCP)

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Program Overview: VTO Powertrain Materials Core Program

Timeline/Budget

- Lab Call Award: July 2018
- Budget: \$30M/5 years
- Program Start: Oct 2018
- Program End: Sept 2023
- 30% Complete

Barriers

- Increasing engine power densities & higher efficiency& cleaner engines; resulting in increasingly extreme materials demands (increased pressure and/or temperature)
- Affordability of advanced engine materials & components
- Accelerating development time of advanced materials
- Scaling new materials technologies to commercialization

FY20 Program Research Thrusts	FY20 Budget	Participating Labs
1. Cost Effective LW High Temp Engine Alloys	\$1.05M	ORNL
2. Cost Effective Higher Temp Engine Alloys	\$1.525M	ORNL, PNNL
3. Additive Manufacturing of Powertrain Alloys	\$1.075M	ORNL
►4A. Advanced Characterization	\$1.025M	ORNL, PNNL, ANL
4B. Advanced Computation	\$0.60M	ORNL
5. Exploratory Research: Emerging Technologies	\$0.75M	ORNL, PNNL, ANL

Partners

- Program Lead Lab
 - -Oak Ridge National Lab (ORNL)
- Program Partner Labs
 - –Pacific Northwest National Lab (PNNL)
 - -Argonne National Lab (ANL)



Overview of Advanced Characterization within the Powertrain Materials Core Program

Timeline

- Project start: Oct 2018
- Project end: Sep 2023
- Percent complete: 30%

Barriers

- Development time.
- Numerous variables to test

Budget & Partners				
OAK RIDGE National Laboratory Lead	Pacific Northwest	Argonne Argonal Laboratory	Total	
\$425k	\$300k \$300k		FY20: \$1.025M	
\$450k	\$300k	\$300k FY19: \$1.05M		



Relevance

- All advanced and fuel-efficient powertrain designs all share a common barrier:
 - Economical material performance at high temperature and pressures/loads
- Accelerate alloy development:





ICME for **Next Generation Powertrain Materials**

Metallurgy

Thrust 4B: Advanced Computation

Advanced Materials

Thrust 4A: Advanced Characterization

Integrated computational materials engineering (ICME)











Milestones

Thrust	Task 4A: Advanced Characterization	National Lab Ownership
1-3	Q1. Demonstrate and evaluate the effectiveness and sensitivity of collecting quantitative elemental maps with electron probe microanalysis using the new PROBE and Pathfinder collection software for quantitative understanding (w/Thrusts 1-3). Complete.	*
1	Q2. Submit a manuscript describing in-situ heating studies with Xe plasma FIB sample preparation of an AlCu alloy and precipitate processes (w/Thrust 1). Complete.	*
2	Q3. Complete scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) analysis of selected prototype ferrous and nickel- based alloys from Thrust 2 to determine precipitate distribution and structures (w/Thrust 2). On-track.	*
1	Q3. Characterize at least 2 light weight alloys for engine applications. On-track. (NOTE: Milestone inserted by VTO into EERE site)	*
1	Q4a. Submit a manuscript on the synchrotron analysis of the theta-theta prime phase transformation in cast AlCuMnZr alloys (with Argonne & Thrust 1). On-track.	△ *
1	Q4b. Submit a manuscript describing in-situ annealing with atom probe tomography of an Aluminum alloy and the related precipitate processes (with PNNL & Thrust 1). On-track.	*



Strategy for Thrust4A

 Conceptually innovative, advanced characterization (and advanced computation) is elevated & protected by separate funding to support the three development thrusts:

Thrust 1: Cost Effective Lightweight High Temp Engine Alloys

- Thrust 2: Cost Effective Higher Temp Engine Alloys

Thrust 3: Additive Manufacturing of Powertrain Alloys

to take full advantage of the unique advanced characterization tools at three national laboratories







- Funds allocated via onepage proposals:
 - Goal & strategic importance
 - Research plan & team
 - Review committee approval



Thrust 4A Approach: Matrix of experts with unique tools



Synchrotron X-Rays







Diffraction SAXS Tomography

Electron Microscopy







Electron Microscopy















Atom Probe



In-situ stages, environments









Neutrons



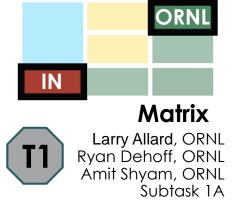
Diffraction SANS Tomography



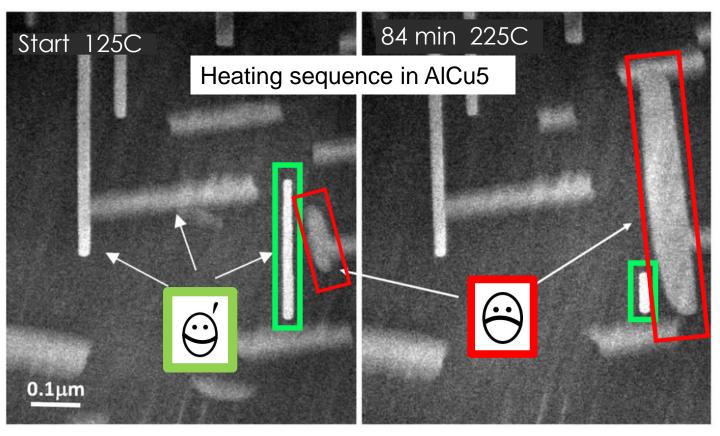
Electron MicroProbe

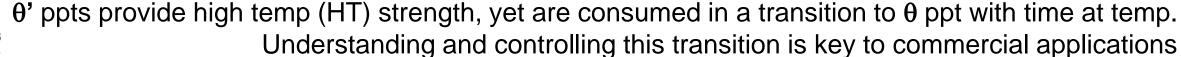


ORNL scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) studies precipitate (ppt) growth & dissolution insitu, at temp, in real time to understand strength loss of ORNL's aluminum alloys



- Accelerates alloy development
- Discovering new phenomena we had not anticipated
- Cross-cutting technique, many applications
- Here understanding precipitate (ppt) "life cycle"





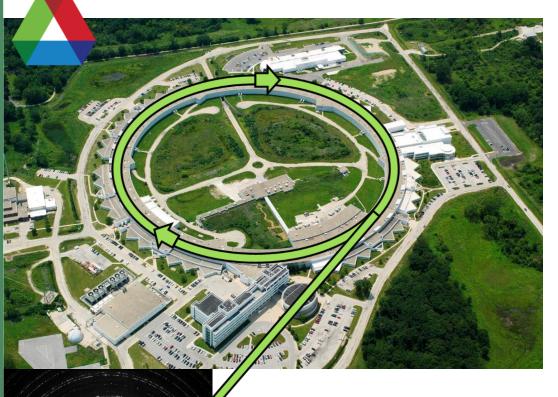
"Bulk" quantification of trace precipitate's fraction & critical phase transition in an ORNL cast Al alloy required the Advanced Photon Source at ANL



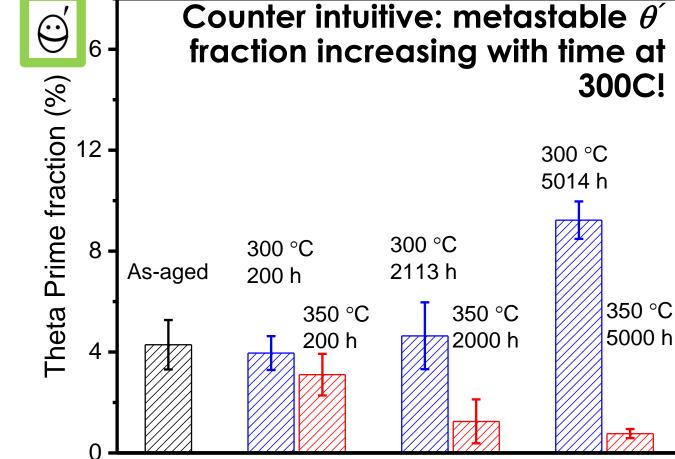
Matrix

Dileep Singh, ANL Andrew Chang, ANL Lianghua Xiong, ANL Amit Shyam, ORNL Thomas Watkins, ORNL

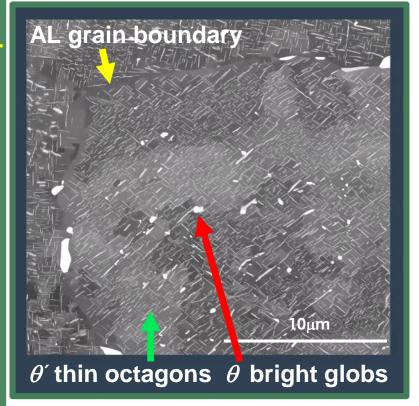
Subtask 1A



To preserve HT strength means stopping θ' transforming to θ , fraction trends linked to microstructure

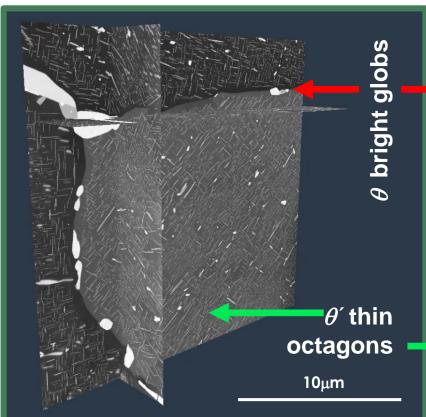


Milestone 2: Manuscript submitted for Xe Plasma Focused Ion Beam study



- ~6X faster FIB rate than Ga
- No Ga "contamination"
- Greatly reduced sample damage

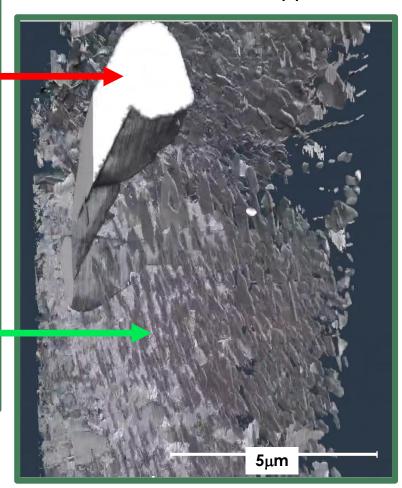
Tomographic sections show AI7Cu alloy exposed at 300°C for 200 hours, θ' -Al2Cu still stable (thin octagons)



Jon Poplawsky, ORNL Larry Allard, ORNL Amit Shyam, ORNL Subtask 1A



- Quantify precipitate sizes, shapes, spacing & distributions
- Observe evolution of ppts



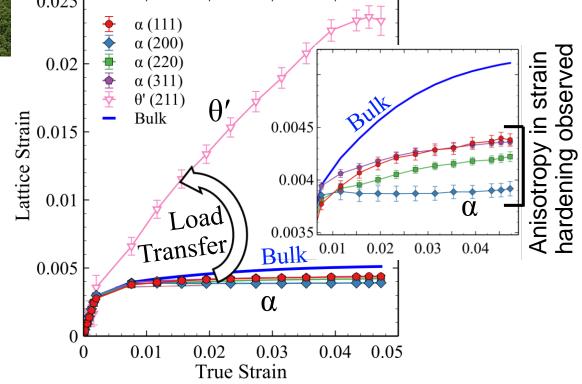


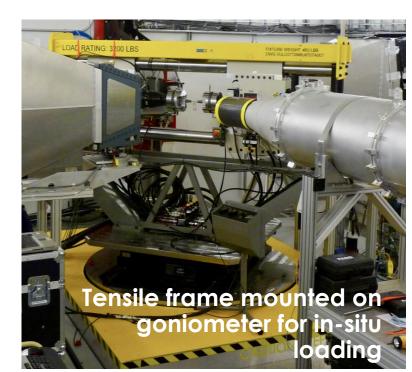
ORNL SNS: Neutron diffraction with in-situ loading shows load transfer from aluminum matrix to θ' precipitates



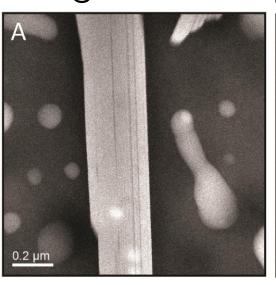


- Matrix starts deforming plastically but the precipitates are still deforming elastically; model agrees
- Load transfer efficient in 200 oriented grains, least in 111 oriented; All others in between.





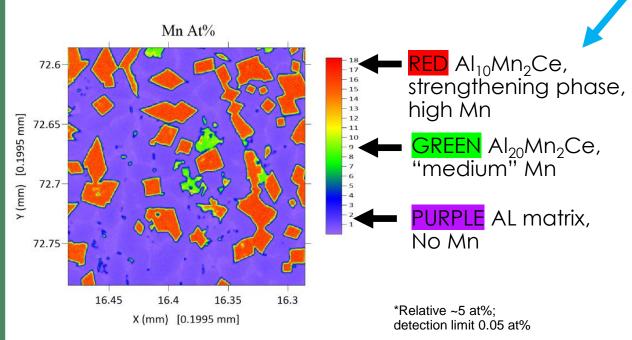
ORNL STEM validates phase diagrams predicted by Integrated computational materials engineering (ICME).

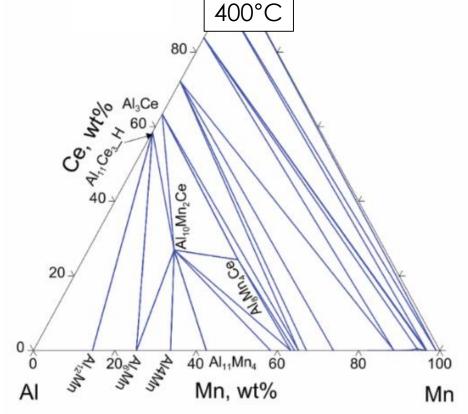




 Milestone 1: Electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) map of phases & quantifies elemental compositions of alloys for additive manufacturing







PNNL STEM & APT revealed structure & composition of primary precipitates within ORNL's heat treated Ni based valve alloy

STEM provide structure and chemistry

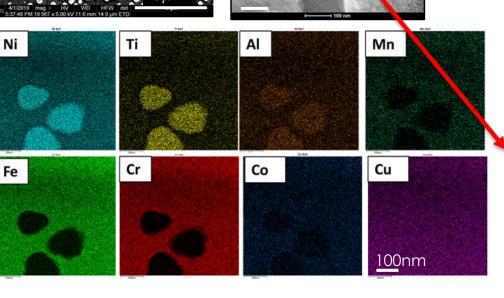
Arun Devaraj, PNNL Bharat Gwalani, PNNL Libor Kovarik, PNNL G. Muralidharan, ORNL Subtask 2A1



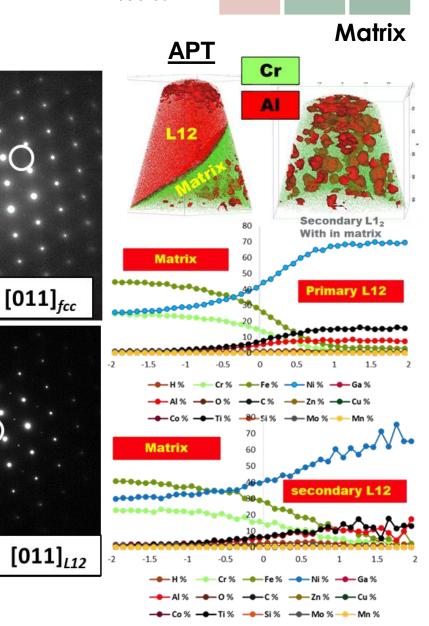


•Squares are γ' ppts. —

•Atom probe tomography (APT, far right) provides composition across interfaces γ' ppt. & γ matrix



Aged+ 900°C/250h Faint L1₂ super-lattice spots, Ni3(Al,Ti), seen in matrix as well.





ANL USAXS Beamline, APS 9-ID-C, utilized in-situ heating to observed particles growing within ORNL's Ni based

10⁶

t = 0

ntensity [cm⁻¹]

valve alloy

| Second control of the control of the

contribution from

the γ' population

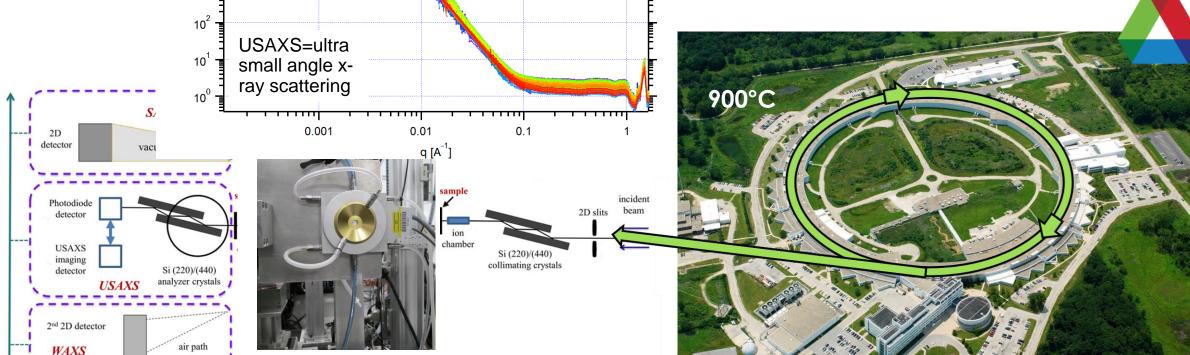
(10-70 nm).

Understanding sizes of γ ' ppts is critical for understanding & controlling alloy strength



Jan Ilavsky, ANL Matthew Firth, ANL G. Muralidharan, ORNL Subtask 2A1





Interchangeable

PNNL Microscopy: Multi-Phase Identification within ORNL's Creep-Ruptured Cast AFA Alloy Supported Verification of Alloy Design Study





Cast Alumina Forming Austenitic (AFA) alloy development

- Target high-temperature components above 900-950°C (e.g. exhaust manifold)
- Multi second-phase precipitation strengthening designed through ICME
- Feed back detailed parameters (type, size, volume fractions, etc.) to reveal property-microstructure relationship

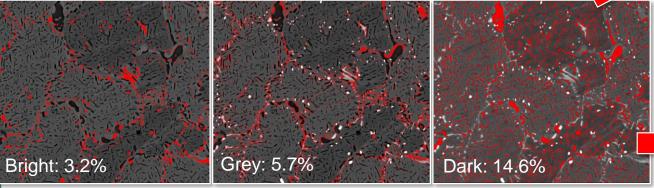
SEM-BSE

Cast AFA (AFA2*), 900°C/50MPa/421h

* AFA2: cast alumina-forming austenitic stainless steel, Fe-25Ni-15Cr-4Al-Nb-C base

EDS elemental maps

Image analysis (through contrast distinction)



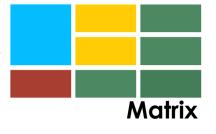
<u>Identified phase fraction</u>:

- Laves-Fe₂(Nb,Mo) [Bright phase]: 3.2%
- M₂₃C₆ [Grey phase]: 5.7%
- B2-NiAl [Dark rich phase]: 14.6%
- → Evaluate the agreement/gap from the prediction



(Phase identification will also be conducted by TEM, XRD, and APT)

Collaboration and Coordination with Other Institutions





- Argonne National Laboratory
 Pacific Northwest National
 - Dileep Singh
 - Lianghua Xiong
 - Andrew Chuang
 - Jan Ilavsky
 - Matthew Frith

- Protochips Inc. (Raleigh, NC)
 - E-chip heaters for in situ experiments



- Pacific Northwest Nationa Laboratory
 - Arun Devaraj
 - Bharat Gwalani
 - Mathew Olszta
 - Libor Kovarik
 - Dalong Zhang



Responses to Previous Year Reviewer's comments

Project was not reviewed last year



Remaining Challenges and Barriers

- Prioritization of advance characterization requests
- Learning to integrate characterization data with ICME and advanced analytics within Thrust 4B

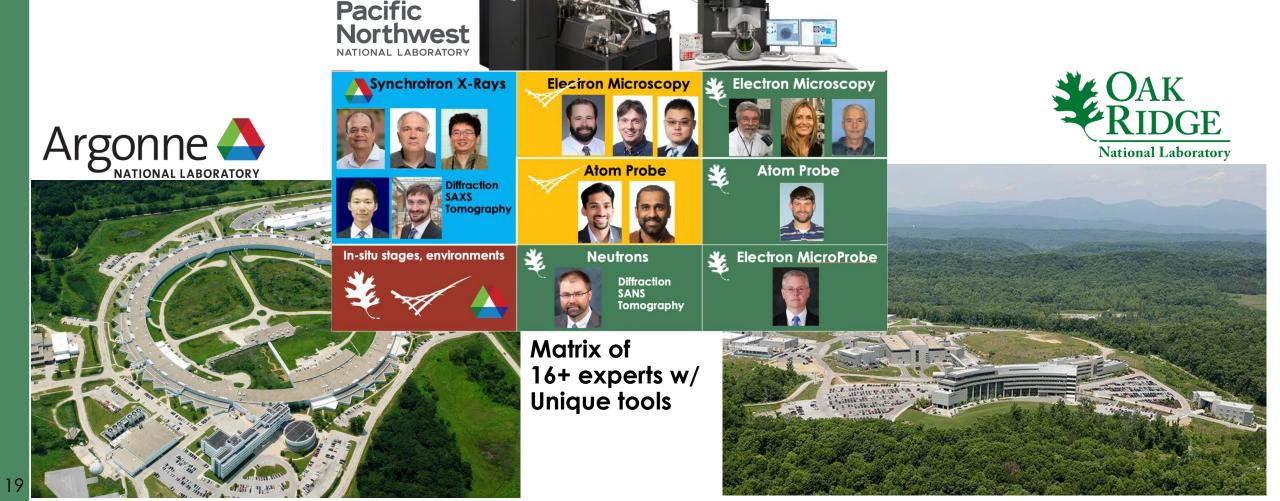


Proposed Future Research

- ORNL: In-situ HT STEM studies, correlate thin-foil precipitate evolution to bulk material precipitate evolution, and thereby significantly accelerate alloy development and discovery
- ANL Synchrotron:
 - In-situ loading and tomography studies of valve alloys at temperature with new flexible in-situ heating & loading system being developed through Thrust 5.
 - Diffraction study of the thermal stability of new light weight alloy systems, e.g. Al-Ni, to help validate model
- PNNL: Characterize microstructure and fine precipitates in developmental piston alloys with advanced scanning transmission electron microscopy.



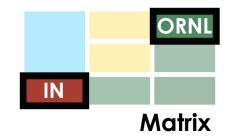
Summary: Three National Labs working together to address national applied materials needs with a suite of world-class materials characterization tools



Technical Back-Up Slides



ORNL microscopy develops an in-situ heater & techniques for scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM)

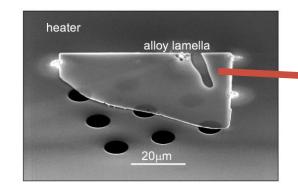


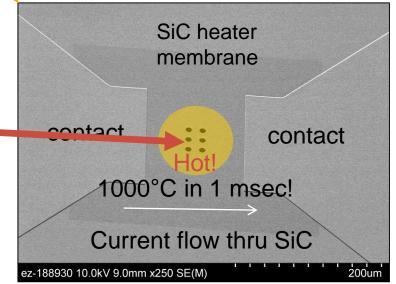
Larry Allard, ORNL Ryan Dehoff, ORNL Amit Shyam, ORNL Subtask 1A





Xe-PFIB sample section placed on hot stage

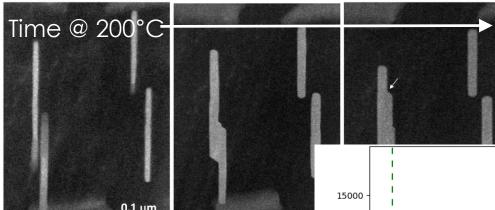




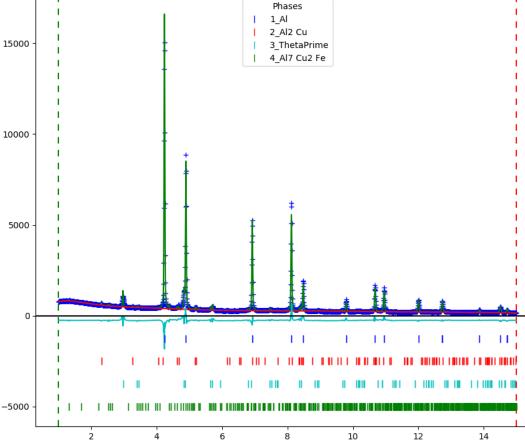
ANL's Synchrotron x-rays allow observation of trace precipitate's growth & critical phase transformation from θ' to θ in ORNL's ACMZ related alloys



Subtask 1A

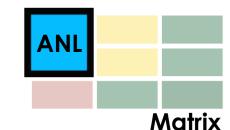


Intensity

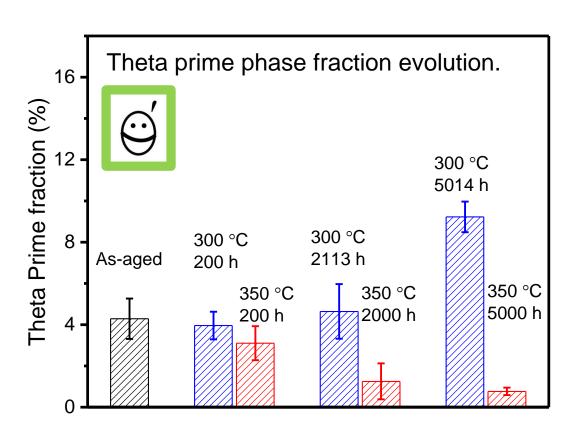


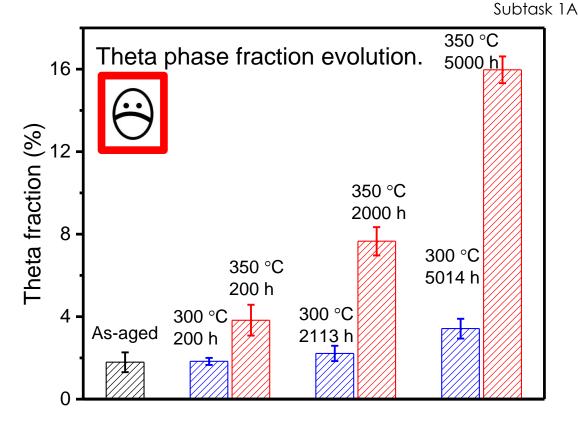
OAK RIDGENational Laboratory

Trace precipitate's growth & critical phase transition from θ' to θ quantified for ORNL's ACMZ related alloys at ANL's APS

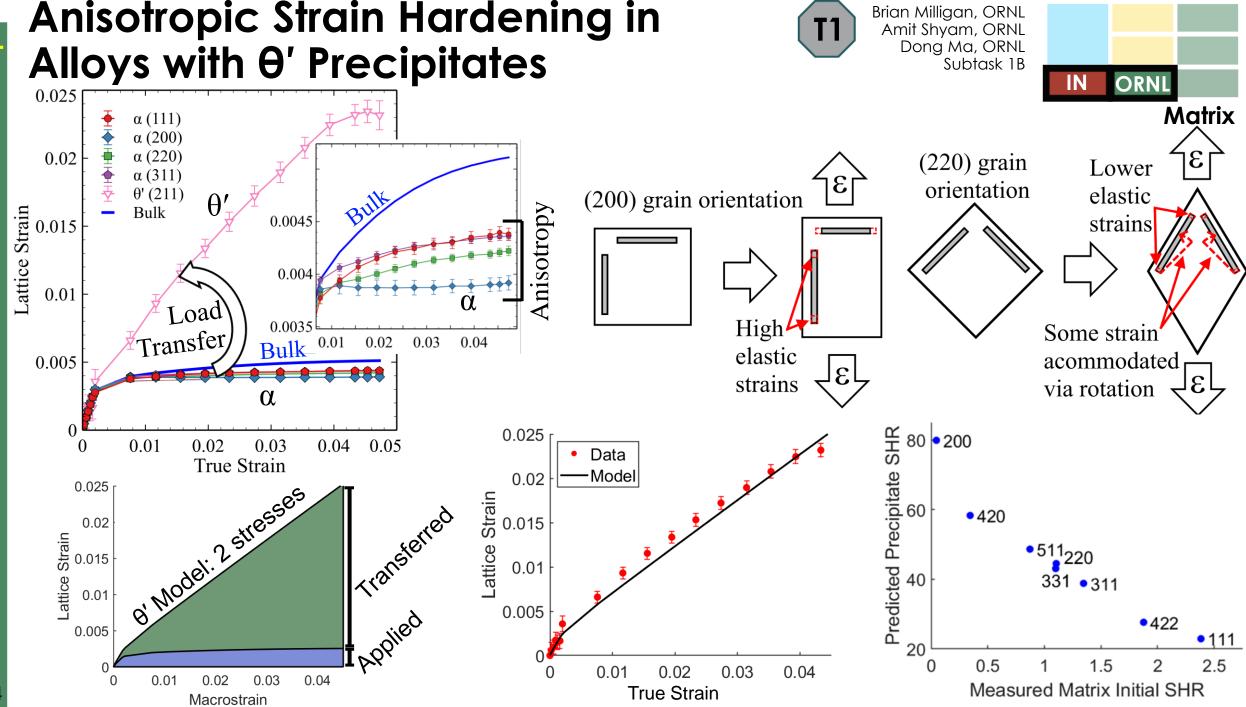


Dileep Singh, ANL Andrew Chang, ANL Lianghua Xiong, ANL Amit Shyam, ORNL Thomas Watkins, ORNL





 $\theta' - \theta$ fraction evolution in Al7Cu There is an apparent mechanism transition between 300 and 350°C



Al-Ce-Mn – Mechanical Properties

Amit Shyam, ORNL Alex Plotkowski, ORNL Ryan Dehoff, ORNL Ying Yang, ORNL Sumit Bahl. ORNL Kevin Sisco, UTK

- Excellent high temperature strength
- Good retention of strength after extended thermal exposure
- Compares extremely well to cast alloy counterparts

Condition	YS (MPa)	Elongation (%)
As-fabricated - RT	268 ± 15	1.14 ± 0.83
As-fabricated - 400°C	70 ± 20	14.5 ± 3.7
Pre-conditioned - 400°C	54 ± 2	43.5 ± 6.3

